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containing objects is stored in non-volatile memory 1030. The ASP page 1025 includes objects balloon, cube, and slab. These objects may have associated methods and properties. In response to a request from a browser in the interaction space 1003, the ASP page 1025 executes and instantiates (step 1031) the object "balloon" with stored property information from non-volatile memory 1030 so as to create balloon, 1032. Balloon, 1032 is then transmitted (step 1033) to interaction space 1003 and appears as balloon, 1034 with persistence information 1035. In this example, the object balloon, 1034 is transmitted with its own code to interaction space 1003. The persistence information 1035 that accompanies balloon₁ 1034 describes the properties of received balloon₁ 1034. Here, the properties are (object number =1, color = red, radius = 5). Next, in the interaction space 1003, the browser receives an event 1036 (for example, a request to paint the balloon, 1034 blue). The balloon₁ 1034 has not changed but, having received event 1036, is identified as balloon₁ 1037. The browser transmits (step 1038) the event 1036 to the composition space to handle the event. The information transmitted to the composition space 1002 includes the event 1036 (paint blue) and the persistence information 1035 which identifies the balloon₁ 1037 to the ASP in composition space 1002. Next, the ASP re-instantiates (step 1039) the object balloon₁ as 1041 and handles the event 1036 (paint blue) in step 1040. The object balloon₁ is transformed into balloon₂ 1042. The ASP then transmits balloon₂ 1042 (in step 1043) back to the interaction space 1003 with persistence information (object = 1, color = blue, radius = 5) 1045. Finally, the balloon₂ is received as balloon₂ 1044 and displayed to a user. In this example, it is noted that at least one advantage of storing the persistence information in the interaction space 1003 is that the interaction space is the best place to maintain this information .--

Please replace the paragraph at page 30, lines 2-9 with the following:

--Figure 9 relates to the execution of a method with no new navigation in the client's browser. Figure 9 shows the receipt of a page in step 501. Next, the end user selects a method with the name of <foo.execute.method ()> in step 502. In contrast to step 403, the browser keeps the current page (step 503), and grabs the new page (504), which accesses the method *method*. Finally, while the method *method* may be running elsewhere (or it may be running on the client), the client's browser receives the data generated by the method and returns them to the currently running page